BY LEVI BLUM,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS.—TWO DOLLARS a year in advance. One Dollar and fifty for six months. These rates include all who are in arrears.

PEOPLE'S PRESS.

SALEM, N. C.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1865.

ANOTHER ELECTION.

The election for Governor, Members of the Legislature and Congress, has been fixed by the Convention on the second Thursday in November next.

THE CONVENTION.—It will be seen, from the proceedings of the Convention, that this body has transacted considerable business during the past week. It touched certain matters, however, which, it was to be hoped, would be left altogether to future legislation; and, judging from rumors, we really feared that some of the members, in their efforts, might lay themselves open to the soft impeachment of indulging a little at "snapping after the popular breeze!"

We were, however, slow in believing the unwelcome rumors, in regard to repudiation, which would so seriously affect all classes, and still hoped for better things, the more so, perhaps, because it was rather inconvenient to prepare for the worst!—Repudiation of the debt created during the war, might only be the entering wedge to general repudiation of all State liabilities, a state of things to be deprecated by all honest men, and which would everlastingly impair the faith and credit of our good old honest State, and entail untold misery upon the people,—something which they, in their philosophy, never dreamed of during the late electioneering campaign.

There is yet hope, however, as the unwelcome rumors from Raleigh have not been confirmed. We sincerely trust, that a majority of the Convention,—men of talent, experience and sound judgment,—will handle the delicate subject of repudiation with great caution, and rescue the State from impending ruin and eternal disgrace.

As we write, Wednesday's Daily Raleigh *Sentinel* brings us the rather pleasing intelligence, that the committee to whom the questions touching the public and private debts were referred, recommend that no action of any kind be had at the present session in regard to the old or new debt of the State, and ask to be discharged from the further consideration of said public debts at the present session, as much diversity of opinion exists in regard to the debt since the 20th of May, 1861, and information is needed as to what part of it was for one purpose rather than another. Many facts connected with the debt are not yet fully ascertained. This is putting off the evil day, at least. In the mean time something more favorable may yet turn up.

The general sentiment of the Convention seems to be that there should be and will be a recess and subsequent session of this body. The Convention will adjourn shortly, to meet again sometime during the winter, perhaps in January.

The report of said Committee will be found in full in Tuesday's proceedings.

The President and his Politics.

According to the *New York Tribune*, "the President informed Dean Richmond that he should in no wise interfere with New York politics; he considered himself pledged to no party, and that only those who approved of his present policy could be regarded as his friends. He further stated that the policy of reconstruction which he is now pursuing is not an experiment, but the settled course which he has determined to carry out without a reference to the wishes of any party."

President Johnson has proven himself to be, thus far, emphatically the man for the times. In adopting the true, patriotic course of pledging himself to no party, he may not meet the views of the *radical* element North nor find much favor with *extremists* South,—but the *Conservative* party of the whole country, regardless of old party ties, will flock to his standard, and give his administration a cordial and hearty support. The patriots,—the true lovers of our whole country, are sick and tired of party politics, which have well nigh ruined the country, and hail in our Chief, a present deliverer from party strife, giving the country rest and time to recuperate her exhausted energies.

SEPARATE or "packed" County Conventions to nominate candidates for the Legislature was discussed and decided against.

FINE POTATOES.—Allen Tadlock, Esq., presented us with half a bushel of the finest sweet potatoes we have seen this season,—the largest weighing two and a half pounds, and others two pounds. Long may he flourish, and his potato crop never grow less.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.—H. W. Shore, cow strayed.—Mr. T. J. Roper,—Coloring.—H. H. Helper, Assessor.

The State of Alabama has repudiated the State war debt.

THE PEOPLE'S PRESS.

VOL. XV. SALEM, NORTH CAROLINA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1865. NO. 10.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.—The subject of the creation of the office of Lieutenant Governor of the State, is being agitated in the papers, and we are inclined to favor the measure. The *Standard* says, "the expense of salary seems to be the only objection, which objection has been obviated by the simple proposition not to pay that officer a salary for the present, but only allow him a *per diem* during the session of the General Assembly, when he would preside over the deliberations of the Senate."

The object of the office of a Lieutenant Governor, we all know, is to fill the gubernatorial chair, whenever a vacancy occurs. According to our fundamental law, the speaker of the Senate fills such vacancy. The people, however, will elect the Lieutenant Governor, which, we think, is preferable to the old mode of filling the vacated office. The *Standard* also says:—"Should the Governor be chosen from the East, the Lieut. Governor might be chosen from the West, thus balancing the power of the sections of the State and forming a political tie, binding and uniting the political interests of the State, East and West."

We can see no serious objection to this measure, but much to commend its adoption. We hope the Convention will give it due consideration. A number of States have adopted the system long since.

WHY DON'T YOU ADVERTISE?—Business men, in this community, seem not to be aware of the importance of keeping their names and their merchandise constantly before the public. In other towns, in this State and elsewhere, where the people are enterprising and thrifty, the columns of their newspapers are teeming with advertisements, representing as it were, a map of busy life,—and it pays the advertisers well. It is a maxim among good business men, that a business that is not worth advertising, is not worth carrying on. There are of course, exceptions; but, as a general rule, we subscribe to it.

NEW PAPER IN RALEIGH.—We have received a specimen number of a new paper to be commenced in Raleigh, daily, triweekly and weekly, on the 1st of January, entitled "Merchants', Farmers', and Mechanics' Journal," by Leonidas N. Keith.—It is neatly gotten up, and well filled with original and selected matter.

THE DAILIES.—We are under many obligations to our friends of the daily press of the state. We receive of the Raleigh Dailies, the *Standard*, the *Progress*, and *Sentinel*.—The Wilmington *Herald*, the *Journal*, and the Charlotte *Times*, also, regularly.

As the mails to this place are now regular, persons wishing to subscribe for either of the above papers can examine them at our office.

THE NEW ERA DISSEVED.—We have received a copy of this old and popular paper, of the 5th instant. Terms $3 50 in advance. It fully sustains its former reputation, and is printed with clear type on fine paper.

North Carolina State Convention.

WEDNESDAY, October 11th.

The *Standard* says editorially.

The considerations of the ordinance declaring what laws and ordinances are in force, which was under discussion at the hour of adjournment the day before, was resumed and occupied a considerable portion of the session. Section seven, relating to the legalization of marriage between the late slaves of the State, was stricken out, leaving the subject to be adjusted by the Legislature, unless, on the third reading, some provision on the subject, more acceptable to the Convention, shall be inserted.

Just before the adjournment, the ordinance in relation to State debts was reached, and will come up again to-morrow, as unfinished business. The bill by Mr. Dodd now, on the question to lay the whole subject on the table, is considered by many as indicative of the course that will be adopted by the Convention on the subject of the State debts. The main ordinance, that of Mr. Settle, declares against the assumption of the war debt by the State.

The resolutions (heretofore reported) asking for a general amnesty of the President of the United States for all the citizens of North Carolina not yet pardoned, were passed.

THURSDAY, Oct. 12

The *Standard* editorially says:

The discussion on the subject of the State debt was continued yesterday, occupying the entire session after the disposal of the morning's business.

A few reports were made from committees, mostly on unimportant subjects, except that of the committee on thanks to the President of the United States and the Governor of this State, a substitute for which was reported by the committee, and which will probably be adopted to-day.

A resolution for evening sessions, and a resolution for adjournment to a future day, were introduced and laid over under the rules. Also an ordinance on the basis of representation.

The subject of the State debts was not disposed of and will come up for discussion to-day.

A. H. Stephens, Vice President of the late Confederacy; Trenholm, the late rebel Secretary of the Treasury; Clement C. Campbell, Confederate Assistant Secretary of War, and Ex-Gov. Clark, of Mississippi, have been paroled by the President.

LOCAL AND STATE ITEMS.

LOOK OUT FOR THIEVES.—A few nights since a mule was stolen from Mr. Tise's stable, and numerous petty thefts are being perpetrated in the vicinity.

SWEET POTATO PATCHES, cornfields, dairies and hen roosts are fast becoming common property, and are visited by nocturnal depredators much to the inconvenience of honest folks and bothering their calculations for the future.—If the guilty persist in their evil ways, some body will get hurt, most assuredly, regardless of the maxim that "necessity knows no law."

SQUIRRELS.—The unusual number of squirrels and crows are having a merry time in the cornfields, at the expense of our farmers, affording, however, much sport for the young men of town and country.

During the war squirrel skins were much in demand, and even now, on account of the high price of leather and scarcity of money, they might be turned to a good account for light shoes.

BIRDS.—The bird shooting season is also opening,—and as powder and lead is not considered altogether contraband any more, it will become plenty and *cheaper*, perhaps,—our sporting friends will have a gay time of it. As shooting on the wing is the only mode a true sportsman will adopt, we will state that an expert recently remarked that he was generally more successful in selecting a bird on the outside of the covey, while some of his friends labored under the erroneous impression that aim at the centre of the group, would be more certain to bring down the game.

WARM, DRY AND DUSTY.—We have had no rain of any consequence since, we believe, the first week in September.

BE CAREFUL.—Several accidents have recently occurred in this county to the operators of sugar cane mills, resulting in the loss of fingers and a hand.

CASUALTY.—An old lady named Jackson, residing near Winston, came to her death last week, by falling from a wagon.

BUSINESS IN SALEM is reviving. The hammer, the plane, the saw, &c., of the mechanic are doing their work. Our merchants have varied and well selected assortments of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Boots and Shoes, Hats, &c., and are doing a brisk barter and cash business. Prices are also gradually coming down.

Redistricting the State.

Under the Census of 1860, North Carolina is entitled to seven representatives to Congress. Before it was eight. The committee appointed, therefore, to redistrict the State, under this new arrangement has, we learn, made the following apportionment, subject to the action of the Convention:

First District.—Currituck, Camden, Pasquotank, Perquimans, Gates, Chowan, Hertford, Northampton, Halifax, Martin, Bertie, Washington, Tyrrell, Hyde and Beaufort.

Second District.—Pitt, Craven, Jones, Lenoir, Wayne, Greene, Edgecombe, Wilson, Onslow, Carteret, Duplin and New Hanover.

Third District.—Brunswick, Columbus, Bladen, Sampson, Cumberland, Robeson, Richmond, Harnett, Moore, Montgomery, Anson and Stanly.

Fourth District.—Wake, Franklin, Warren, Granville, Orange, Nash, Johnson and Chatham.

Fifth District.—Alamance, Randolph, Guilford, Rockingham, Davidson, Forsythe, Stokes Surry, Person and Caswell.

Sixth District.—Rowan, Cabarrus, Union, Iredell, Mecklenburg, Gaston, Lincoln, Catawba, Davie, Yadkin, Wilkes and Alexander.

Seventh District.—Ashe, Alleghany, Watauga, Caldwell, Rutherford, Yancey, Mitchell, McDowell, Burke, Cleveland, Polk, Henderson, Transylvania, Buncombe, Madison, Haywood, Jackson, Macon, Cherokee and Clay.

Important Circulars.

We call special attention to the subjoined circular of H. H. Helper, Assessor, bearing date, October 2d, 1865.

ASSESSOR'S OFFICE,
UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE,
Third District, North Carolina.
SALISBURY, Oct. 2d, 1865.

In the circular issued by the Secretary of the Treasury, September 14th 1865, it is ordered, that all articles, of whatsoever kinds found, which can be shown to the satisfaction of the Assessor to have been manufactured before the establishment of this district, to wit: the 30th day of May, 1865, shall be held free from the present assessment for collection of tax, unless transported beyond the limits of the States lately in insurrection.

I respectfully request all persons, in this district, who may have any articles of manufacture liable to assessment for said tax, under the above mentioned order, to have them assessed as soon as possible, and that they will present to the Assessor evidence that such articles were manufactured prior to the establishment of the district. Thus I may cause such articles to be so marked as to be identified and relieved without difficulty to owners. It is proper for me to say, that all evidence adduced should be corroborated by one or more credible persons.

No article of manufacture can be inspected and marked until the production of evidence satisfactory to the assessor as above mentioned.

Inspectors will not inspect nor mark any more boards, barrels, packages, &c., than is absolutely necessary for the [illegible] said circular of the 14th September, 1865. Provision also will be made for articles transported beyond the limits of the States lately in insurrection, which will be subject to the same rules as those in force at the time they were manufactured.

H. H. HELPER,
Assessor.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

WAR IN SOUTH AMERICA.

Further details have been received respecting the war in South America. The Paraguayans were actively pushing forward, while their opponents, the allied forces, remained motionless, but concentrated, at Cuberdia, waiting the attack. The Brasillian fleet on the Parana river had commenced a retrograde movement, fearing that the Paraguayans would construct batteries below, so as to gain command of the river. The magnitude which this struggle is assuming may be estimated from the fact that on the date of our latest advices there were 112,000 men under arms, of whom 56,000 were Paraguayans and 57,000 allies.—Three American vessels were injured during the late gale off Montevideo, the bark Edith Rose losing three sailors.

SENOR AROYO, Maximilian's Consul in New York, has forwarded for publication upwards of the projected Juarez loan, a proclamation, the gist of which is that the imperial government of Mexico repudiate President Juarez and all his deeds, and of course will not hold themselves responsible for his contracts.—Banner.

The Fenians.

Latest advices from Europe state that a large number of Fenians were brought before the Police Magistrates, Dublin, on Saturday. The government council stated that large sums of money had been received by some of the prisoners from America. Intercepted letters state the designs of the Fenians to be of a sanguinary character, being the extermination of the nobility, the first thing on the breaking out of the rebellion.

Mississippi Election.

NEW ORLEANS, October 3.—The election in Mississippi was quiet, and resulted in the election of Gen. Humphrey's for Governor.—Representatives opposed to the admission of negro testimony in civil courts have been chosen in many counties. The Legislature meets a week from Monday next.

Pennsylvania Election.

The vote in Philadelphia is the largest ever cast, except in 1860. McMichael, Union candidate for Mayor has been elected by over 5,000 majority.

The State has undoubtedly gone republican.

Ohio Election.

Maj. Gen. S. S. Cox, the Union candidate for Governor, has carried Ohio by 25,000 majority. This another anti-negro suffrage triumph.

Destructive Fire.

The fire which broke out here this morning, on the farms of the U. S. Petrolium Company, destroyed 4000 barrels oil, one derrick and engine houses of thirteen oil mills. Loss one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Drought in New England.

While the West has been inundated with rain the greater part of the New England States have been suffering from drought. A letter from Middlesex County, Mass., states that the forest trees will soon die unless there is rain. Apples are good for nothing. The wells are nearly all dry. People, horses, oxen and cows are obliged to travel two miles to the brooks for drink and for family use. Grist and saw mills about there have stopped, and the prospect is that the farmers will have to send to Boston or Lowell for meal to keep their cattle from starving.

Through to Atlanta.

The last bridge has been completed on the East Tennessee and Virginia railroad, and the trains are now running through to Atlanta without interruption. On Sunday evening last the first train passed over the entire length of the East Tennessee road.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.

The Treasury Department has issued a Circular providing that articles dutiable under Internal Revenue laws, may be removed from the South and shipped to New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston, Cairo, St. Louis, Cincinnati, of New Orleans, on execution by the shippers of satisfactory bonds to be given to the Internal Revenue Collector at the place where the articles are to be moved, so that duty may be paid to the Collector at the port of destination.

This regulation is in consequence of difficulties in obtaining national currency to pay duties at the place of purchase.

Sugar advanced six pence to one shilling.—Rice firmer.

SEVEN HUNDRED WOMEN GONE WEST.—On the 30th of September 700 women sailed from New York for Washington Territory, via Cape Horn, under the charge of Mr. A. S. Mercer. They were of various States but chiefly from New England. Of the whole number 300 were orphan daughters of soldiers, and nearly all orphans.—The territory is said to have men, but few women.

ASSISTANT ASSESSORS FOR NORTH CAROLINA.—The President appointed on the 28th the following Assistant Assessors for this State: Sam'l Brady, Sixth division, First district; Jas. H. Burton, First division, Second district; D. Hodgin, Second division, Second district; W. North, Seventh division, Second district; C. H. Wooten, Tenth division, Second district; Rodman H. Broadnold, Second division, Third district; F. W. Abarns, Fourth division, Third district; James M. Shackleford, Fifth division, Third district; E. H. Bennet, Third division, Third district.

This week all the effects of the late Confederate House of Representatives were sold at Richmond, and brought from 50 to 60 cents on the dollar. They were in black painted boxes of the military kind, about eighteen by twenty-four inches on top, and covered with cheap oil cloth.

Alfred Lash, a negro, died last week from the effects of a military contusion he received on Saturday, hung last Friday. He was to have been married in August, but made his escape and was overtaken as mentioned some time ago.

Col. David A. Burnet, of Northampton, has been appointed by Gov. Holden, Judge of the Superior Court, in the 5th Judicial District.

During the quiet term, ending the Treasury Department destroyed nearly $100,000 worth of redeemed outlawed currency.

A car load of 21 bales of cotton was burned on the depot at Raleigh, on the morning of the 4th instant.

CHOLERA.

A Constantinople correspondent, writing on the 3d ult., to the New York *Tribune*, says the number of deaths in the Turkish capital, during the forty days' prevalence of cholera were not less than forty thousand though the official returns of the Turkish Government largely underrated them.

The U. S. Department of State received yesterday foreign advices respecting the ravages of the cholera in the coast cities of Spain.

The cholera is represented to have broken out west of Port Mahon, but thus far this scourge appears to have been confined to the great channels of human travel and the marts of commerce. There is no information however, that it has appeared in the interior of Spain.

The Consul says that from information received at Port Mahon it is believed that the scourge will again visit the West, and that information has also been received there that the Asiatic pest, which was thought to have disappeared, has broken out in Siberia. The succeeds of this pest are frightful beyond anything heretofore known.—*National Intelligencer 6th.*

CHOLERA IN TENNESSEE.—The Nashville *Press* says: "It is stated that the disease among cattle, which generally precedes the cholera amongst the human race, is prevailing throughout the State. Cattle and hogs are dying off at a fearful rate, and we are informed that a few cases closely resembling cholera have made their appearance in this city." A private letter says several cases of cholera have occurred at Memphis.

Important Decision.

The first session since the close of the war of the United States District Court, Judge Underwood presiding, convened on Monday, in Alexandria, Virginia. The District Attorney, J. H. Chandler, made a very eloquent and forcible speech, urging upon the court a liberal policy in treating the large number of confiscation cases upon the docket. The Judge, before adjournment, made the following decision:

Ordered—That in all cases where pardons have been granted, and where the amnesty oath has been taken, save as to those under the President's proclamation, all suits for property under the confiscation law are dismissed upon payment of costs.

A large number of citizens interested under this ruling were present in court, and immediately went forward and paid the sum that had accrued upon suits brought against them.

Among the latest and most useful inventions of the day, is the "Pocket Sewing Machine."—Nothing can be easier, simpler or more efficient than this little worker. When it is so small that it can be carried in the pocket, and so cheap as to be within the financial reach of all. This self-feeding, self-acting, and passed over the fabric, while all other machines require the fabric to be passed through them. It is specially adapted for quilting, braiding, and embroidery.

JOS. E. BROWN.—Gov. Brown has returned to his home in Gilmer, having been on to Washington and received his pardon. On his return from Knoxville and Chattanooga he was met many miles by the United States military R. R. employees, and would have been killed by them, but was rescued by the Military and safely escorted beyond their reach. The reason assigned was that he had issued an order to his State troops to kill all the U. S. Military R. R. employees engaged on the Georgia State road. Gov. Brown has since published a letter denying the report, and asserting his innocence of any cruelty towards prisoners.

The census returns for 1860 represent 3,777 manufacturing establishments in the Pacific States of California and Oregon in that year, with an invested capital of $28,380,334, paying for raw material consumed $23,283,036, employing 30,737 male and 61 female hands, paying for labor $20,073,543, and producing annually goods amounting in value to $71,249,966. $41,017,338 of which were the products of gold mining.

The books of the Federal undertaker at Nashville, Tennessee, show that he has buried, since the Federal occupation of the city, 13,641 soldiers and government employees (1000 of the latter); also, 3,000 Confederate soldiers and 10,000 contraband refugees.

A pretty accurate estimate of the defalcations of Edward B. Ketchum has now been arrived at, and it runs up the enormous amount of four million two hundred thousand dollars.

There are now in existence no less than fourteen hundred and fifty-seven oil companies, with a total capital of eight hundred and sixty-nine million five hundred and ninety four thousand dollars.

INDIA.—A great work among the lower castes in the city of Delhi is exposed in a letter to the Cincinnati, of New Orleans, on execution by the shippers of satisfactory bonds to be given to the Internal Revenue Collector at the place where the articles are to be moved, so that duty may be paid to the Collector at the port of destination.

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ADVERTISING RATES.

ONE DOLLAR per square (12 lines or less) and 50 cents for every subsequent insertion. Longer advertisements in proportion.

Obituary notices, Resolutions adopted by Orders, Societies, &c., or anything of a personal nature will be inserted as advertisements, and charged accordingly. The money must accompany the manuscript.

N. C. STATE CONVENTION.

WEDNESDAY, October 4, 1865.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

The Bill, introduced by Mr. Clark, yesterday, giving the President the emporer to appoint Reporters, not exceeding five in number, and to assign them, at his discretion, suitable places in the hall, was read.

Mr. Settle moved to amend, by striking out the words "not exceeding five in number."

Mr. Donnell proposed the following amendment: Strike out all after the word "Resolved," and insert "that stenographers be employed to take down debates that be admitted at the discretion of the President, who shall assign them such places on the floor of the Convention, and such facilities to effect their object as shall not interfere with the convenience of the Convention."

Mr. Clarke said that it was not his object to limit the number of reporters, but to secure alike their convenience and that of the Convention.

Mr. Settle withdrew his amendment and the substitute offered by Mr Donnell was adopted.

The following resolution, introduced by Mr. King on Tuesday, was read and adopted:

Resolved, That the President of the Convention be authorized to procure a national flag to be raised over the building during the deliberations of the Convention.

The following introduced by Mr. Logan, was read:

Resolved, That until otherwise ordered, this Convention shall hold daily sessions (Sundays excepted), meeting at 10 A. M., and adjourning at least, at 3 P. M., was laid on the table, on motion of Mr. Donnell.

The following, introduced by Conigland, was again read:

Resolved, That the Governor be requested to communicate to this Convention information as to the specie value at the time when issued, of the bonds and treasury notes issued by the State in aid of the late rebellion against the government of the United States.

Mr Grissom moved that it lie on the table, but withdrew the motion temporarily, at Mr. Conigland's request, who said that he did not desire his purpose in introducing the resolution to be misunderstood—he was opposed to the discussion of questions of finance by the Convention, and especially of questions relating to what is known as the war debt of the State. He might be allowed to say that he was utterly opposed to the assumption by this body of that debt. Nevertheless he felt satisfied that a general desire existed throughout the State for information on the subject, and that he did not know any better way of acquiring an authentic statement than by the adoption of the resolution. With this explanation, he was not opposed to the laying of the resolution on the table for the present.

The motion to lay on the table was carried and adopted.

Mr Moore of Wake, submitted the following report:

The committee appointed to report the subject matters proper for the action of the Convention and the number of the committees necessary for the proper disposition of the same has had the same under consideration, and respectfully report:

It appears to your committee that the business proper for the Convention will be most conveniently brought before the Convention, under the heads of the following resolutions, which are reported simply as a plan of operations, and not as indicating an opinion on the merits of any of the resolutions.

Resolved, By the delegates in Convention assembled, that a committee be appointed consisting of two members from each judicial district, to inquire into the propriety of limiting the number of Justices of the Peace for each County, and the most suitable mode of doing the same, and if they shall be of opinion that the number ought to be limited to report an ordinance to that effect.

Resolved, Further that a committee be appointed to revise the constitution of the State by collecting together and arranging under articles, sections, and clauses, all such parts as belong to the same subject matter, with such changes in the language as are made necessary by the amendments adopted at various times, omitting all such parts as are obsolete or conflict with the construction of the United States, preserving the constitution as one instrument without any essential change in substance.

Resolved, That a committee of eleven be appointed to report the proper action of the Convention in reference to the Secession Ordinance of 20th May, 1861.

Resolved, That a committee of eleven be appointed to report the proper action of the Convention in reference to the abolition of slavery.

Resolved, That a committee of two from each present Congressional District be appointed, whose duty it shall be to lay off the State into seven Congressional Districts.

Resolved, That a committee of eleven be appointed, whose duty it shall be to report what acts of the Convention, the Legislature and the courts since 20th of May, 1861, shall be declared to be in force by this Convention.

Resolved, That a committee of two from each Congressional District as now constituted be appointed, to whom shall be referred all amendments to the constitution not otherwise referred.

Mr. Caldwell of Burke, desired information as to the sense in which the expression "Congressional Districts as now constituted" should be taken. Did it mean the Congressional Districts as during the war, or eight the number heretofore, when the State was divided prior to the secession?

Mr. Moore said that the letter was intended.

On motion of Mr. Turner, the rule requiring the report to lie over one day was suspended, and the report was received and adopted.

On motion of Mr. Turner, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the Secretary of State be instructed to procure a copy of the Journal of the Convention, and have the same bound in two volumes, and deliver one copy to each member of the Convention.

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On the Abolition of Slavery, the Yeas and Nays were called, resulting as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Adams, Alexander, Allen, Bailey, Barnes, Bell, Bennett, Bethell, Bingham, Blount, Bond, Bowman, Brown, Bryan, Burgess, Caldwell of Burke, Caldwell of Guilford, Carter, Clarke, Cobb, Coleman, Conigland, Cowles, Dargan, Davis, Dodd, Donnell, Dowd, Dula, Eaton, Edwards, Ellis, Fleming, Fuller, Gilliam, Gilmer, Graham, Grissom, Hall, Hampton, Harris, Hedrick, Hill, Holt, Hoover, Hyman, Jenkins, Johnston, Jones, Kerr, King, Lash, Leach, Lenoir, Logan, Love, Lowe, Mebane, Miller, Moore of Wake, Moore of Wilkes, Mott, Caldwell of Burke, McClarkle and Thompson.

Mr. [illegible] introduced the following:

Resolved, That the Governor be requested to communicate to this Convention whether he has received any information from the President of the United States relative to the State assuming the debt contracted during the rebellion for the prosecution of the war, before she can be admitted again into the Union; or whether he has received any information from the President in his official capacity on the subject of the State war debt. Lies over under rule.

Mr. Moore of Wake, introduced "an ordinance providing for the election of members of a General Assembly, to be convened on the third Monday of November, and of Representatives in Congress." [Provides for holding an election on the first Thursday in November next, for members of the Legislature, who shall hold their places until the next ensuing election, which the ordinance provides shall be held on the first Thursday in August, 1866.— It provides further that no one shall vote who has not taken the amnesty oath prior to the 29th of May, 1865, as well as that prescribed in the President's proclamation of that date.— The excepted classes are also excluded, with a proviso that those who have petitioned for pardon shall be deemed to have been pardoned, if the fact of pardon has been announced by the Governor. Provides, under like restrictions, for the election of members of Congress at the same time and place.]

Mr. Boyden moved to suspend the rules, that the ordinance might be put on its passage.

Messrs. Pool and Buxton opposed the suspension, and, on motion of [illegible], the motion to suspend the rules was laid on the table.

Mr. Manly introduced "an ordinance in relation to the authentication of ordinances and other acts of the Convention."

Mr. Jones of Rowan, "an ordinance to order at an early day the election of municipal officers throughout the State," also, "an ordinance to repeal the ordinance of secession."

Mr. Love, a series of resolutions to restore the State to its former relations with the Federal government—to abolish slavery—to establish the white basis for representation in the House of Commons, &c., &c., [These resolutions provide further, that the Senatorial representation shall be based equally upon white population and taxation—declare that no one shall be eligible for the office of Governor who has not attained the age of 25 years, and been a citizen of the State for five years next preceding election. They also provide for election of a Lieutenant Governor, who shall be *ex officio* President of the Senate, but have no vote.]

Mr. Boyden, from the Committee on the Ordinance of Secession, reported an ordinance declaring null and void the ordinance of May 20th, 1861. [The committee were unanimous in this report.]

Mr. Smith, of Johnson, moved a suspension of the rules that the ordinance might have its several readings.

Mr. Manly said the ordinance was a very important one, and deprecated hasty action.— He had nothing now to say, but at a proper time would like to offer a substitute, modifying the language of the ordinance. He moved to lay on the table the motion to suspend the rules.

Mr. Phillips observed that should this motion prevail, it would carry the ordinance with it, whereupon Mr. Manly withdrew his motion. The question recurring on the motion to suspend, Mr. Brown agreed with Judge Manly in opposing unnecessary haste. He thought it due, as matter of courtesy, to those who wished its phraseology changed, that the immediate passage of the ordinance should not be pressed.

Mr. Mebane asked that the ayes and nays be ordered on the motion to suspend the rules.

Mr. Smith withdrew the motion and the Convention adjourned until 11 o'clock, A. M. to-morrow.

THURSDAY OCTOBER 5th, 1865.

Mr. Settle, from the Committee on slavery, reported, "an ordinance prohibiting slavery in the State of North Carolina."

Mr. Allen introduced a resolution requesting the committee on constitutional amendments to enquire as to the propriety of amending the constitution so as to require a property qualification in real estate, of a fixed and certain value, instead of a certain number of acres of lands, for membership in the General Assembly; also, as to the propriety of fixing a certain age for membership, and requiring that voters should reside for a specified time prior to elections, in the Counties in which they offer to vote. Lies over.

Mr. Furches, a resolution in relation to legislation upon private debts contracted during the war.

Mr. Ellis, a resolution of thanks to Andrew Johnson, President of the United States.

Mr. King moved a suspension of the rules.

Mr. Philips opposed this motion, and urged a reference of the resolution to a committee.

The motion to suspend the rules was rejected.

Mr. Joyce, a resolution instructing an inquiry by committee, into the value of State property, and the propriety of applying said property or its proceeds to paying the taxes due from our people to the Federal government.

Mr. Garland, an ordinance concerning Justices of the Peace.

Mr. Moore of Wake, from the committee to prepare business for the action of the Convention, reported "an ordinance declaring what laws and ordinances are in force, and for other purposes."

A message was received from His Excellency, Gov. Holden, transmitting a memorial from a Convention of the Freedmen of North Carolina, recently held in Raleigh. [This memorial was published last week.]

The memorial was read, and was then referred, on motion of Mr. Thompson, to a committee of five.

The President constituted this committee, as follows:

Messrs. Pool, Stubbs, McGehee, Buxton and McIvor.

The President also announced the following committees:

On the Acts of Convention, Legislature, and Courts since 1861—Messrs. McGehee, Wright, Norfleet, Buxton, Bynum, Boyden, Brooks, Harris of Rutherford, Copeland, and Baker.

To re-district the State—Messrs. Sloan, Jones of Wake, Jones of Henderson, Smith of Wilkes, Joyce, McLaughlin, McDonald of Moore, McCauly, Smith of Johnson, Joyner, N. A. McLean, McKay of Harnet, Perkins, Saunders, Odom and Wilson.

On Amendments of the Constitution not otherwise referred—Messrs. Donnell, Manly, Stubbs, Pool, Wright, Dockery, Winston, Gilliam, Brown, Mebane, Ward, Adams, Bynum, Caldwell of Burke, Henry and Logan.

On Magistrates—Messrs. [illegible], Walling, McCleese, Willey, Allen, Spencer, Haynes, Hodge, Lyon, McDonald, of Chatham, Polk, Mobley, Bradley, Ellis, Garland and Dickey.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.—The Convention proceeded to consider the [illegible] ordinance declaring null and void the ordinance of May 20th, 1861, [illegible] second reading.

Mr. Ferrebe moved as an amendment by way of substitute for the committee ordinance:

We the delegates of the good people of North Carolina, in convention assembled, do declare and ordain, and it is declared and ordained, That the ordinance of the Convention of the State of North Carolina, ratified on the twenty-first day of November, in the year seventeen hundred and eighty nine, which adopted and ratified the Constitution of the United States, is in full force and effect, and the ordinance of the late Convention of the State of the 20th day of May, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty one, is hereby declared to be null, and the same is hereby repealed, rescinded and abrogated.

Mr. Caldwell of Burke, asked a division of the question, that the question might be first taken on striking out.

A protracted discussion ensued. Messrs. Boyden, Odom, Pool, and Caldwell of Guilford, advocated the adoption of the committee's ordinance.

Messrs Manly, Ferrebee, Howard, Coningland, Mebane and Phillips supported the substitute.

The following is the committee's ordinance:

An Ordinance declaring null and void the Ordinance of May 20th, 1861.

Be it ordained by the delegates of the good people of the State of North Carolina, in convention assembled, and it is hereby declared and ordained: That the ordinance of the Convention of the State of North Carolina, ratified on the 21st day of November, 1789 which adopted and ratified the Constitution of the United States, is now and at all times, since the adoption and ratification thereof, hath been in full force and effect, notwithstanding the supposed ordinance of the 20th day of May, 1861, declaring that the same be repealed, rescinded and abrogated, and the said supposed ordinance is now, and hath been at all times null and void.

Pending the vote on the motion to strike out, the Convention adjourned.

FRIDAY, October 6th.

Mr. Brown introduced the following resolution, which lies over under rule:

Whereas, a diversity of opinion has existed among the citizens of the United States, as to the rightful power of a State to secede from the Federal Union, and whereas, said question was, under the ordinances of the several States which passed them, submitted among other questions between the two sections, and decided adversely to said claim of power; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the delegates of the people of the State of North Carolina, in Convention assembled, that we recognize this decision as a final and conclusive settlement of the question that a State had no rightful power to secede from the Federal Union.

Mr. Bynum introduced "an ordinance to amend the Constitution." [Establishes the white basis for representation in the House of Commons, and also provides that each County shall have at least one member in the House of Commons, though it may not have the requisite ratio of population.]

Mr. Henry of Macon, "an ordinance to establish the basis of representation and for other purposes."

Mr. Jones of Rowan, "an ordinance to apply to the President for a general amnesty." Referred to the committee on a general amnesty.

Mr. Dickey, "an ordinance to forbid the assumption of the war debt."

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

The Convention resumed consideration of the unfinished business of yesterday's session, viz: "An ordinance declaring null and void the ordinance of May 20th, 1861," as published in the proceedings of Thursday, which occupied nearly the whole of the session to-day.

The ordinance finally passed as follows:

Be it declared and ordained by the delegates of the good people of the State of North Carolina in Convention assembled, and it is hereby declared and ordained, That the ordinance of the Convention of the State of North Carolina ratified on the 21st day of November, 1789, which adopted and ratified the Constitution of the United States, and also all acts and parts of acts of the General Assembly ratifying and adopting amendments to the said Constitution, are now, and at all times since the adoption and ratification thereof have been, in full force and effect, notwithstanding the supposed ordinance of the 20th day of May, 1861, declaring the same to be repealed, rescinded and abrogated: and the said supposed ordinance is now, and at all times hath been, null and void.

The vote stood 105 *for* and 9 against the ordinance of repeal, on second reading.

Those who voted in the negative were Messrs. Allen, Faison, Ferebee, Howard, Joyner, Manly, McCoy, Murphy and Wood.

The rules were then suspended and the ordinance passed its third reading by acclamation.

On motion of Mr. Manly, the Convention suspended the rule, and an ordinance, heretofore introduced by him, "in relation to the authentication of ordinances and other acts of the Convention," passed its second and third readings.

The President announced the following committees:

On Enrolments—Messrs Caldwell of Burke, and Clarke.

On referring Ordinances to the People—Messrs. Moore of Wake, Donnell, Manly, Boyden, Stewart, Jones of Columbus and Patterson.

On limiting Power of Legislature in regard to the indebtedness of the State—Messrs. Eaton, Settle, Henry, Buxton and Howard.

On the Treasurer's Report—Messrs. Wright, Lash, McRae, Dockery, Brickell, Barrow, Winburne, Caldwell of Guilford, Alexander, Burgin and Garrett.

The three last were appointed pursuant to the additional report from the committee on business, submitted this morning by Mr. Moore of Wake.

The Convention adjourned until 10 o'clock, to-morrow.

SATURDAY, Oct. 7th.

Much business of importance was transacted. The Convention seems to have gotten well to work.

Mr. Williams, the delegate from Greene, appearing, was qualified.

Messrs. McGhee and Johnson obtained permission, and were allowed to change their vote to the affirmative on the ordinance declaring the ordinance of secession null and void. This leaves seven names in the negative.

Mr. Williams was also allowed to record his vote on the ordinance in the affirmative.

A resolution concerning the re-organization of the militia was introduced by Mr. Nicholson.

Mr. Starbuck, an ordinance to protect the Freedmen from the evils of intemperance.

[illegible] a tax not less than that levied on 200 acres of land [illegible] of licenses [illegible] in the [illegible] this tax [illegible] brought into the State.

Mr. Faulkner, an ordinance to provide for homesteads. (Exempts, generally, from sale under execution, a homestead of fifty acres.)

Mr. Jones, of Henderson, a resolution of inquiry as to the propriety of limiting the number of Justices of the Peace. Referred.

The resolution of Mr. Copeland, asking information concerning the specie valuation of the State war debt, was taken up and again tabled.

Mr. McCoy introduced a resolution expressing the desire of the people for a unanimous restoration of the Union.

Mr. Settle an ordinance recognizing the just debt of the State and repudiating the war debt.

The Committee's ordinance prohibiting slavery in the State of North Carolina, passed unanimously its 2d and 3d readings.

The ordinance to order at an early day municipal elections throughout the State, was laid on the table on its 2d reading.

Messrs. Ferebee and Gahagan, who were absent when the vote was taken, were allowed to record their votes in favor of the ordinance abolishing slavery.

On motion of Mr. Settle, the Convention ordered that a committee of eleven be raised on the subject of public and private debts.— To this committee (yet to be appointed) were referred the ordinance introduced by Mr. Settle, and similar propositions.

An ordinance providing for the election of members of a General Assembly, Representatives in Congress, and Governor, was amended in sundry particulars, and then passed its second and third readings, under a suspension of the rules. This ordinance provides for the election of a General Assembly, seven Representatives in Congress, and a Governor, on the second Thursday of November next—The General Assembly to meet on the third Monday in November, and the Governor elect to take his seat as soon as the authority of the Provisional Governor shall cease, either before the 1st of January, 1866, or afterwards before the 1st of January, 1867. It further provides that the Governor shall hold office until the 1st of January, 1867, and empowers the General Assembly to modify as much of this ordinance as relates to the provisions for electing a Governor, and his term of office. Qualifications of voters substantially the same as those required in the election of delegates to the State Convention.

A resolution of thanks to President Johnson and Governor Holden, was read, and, on motion of Mr. Ellis, was referred to a special committee. The President appointed as this committee messrs. Ellis, Warren, Spencer of Montgomery, McGehee, Kennedy and Nathaniel McLean.

MONDAY, October 9th.

The President announced in Convention to-day, as the committee on public and private debts, Messrs. Settle, Jackson, Winston, Rumley, Russell, Allen, Logan, Dickey, Patterson, McDonald of Chatham, and Ferebee.

Mr. Howard was allowed to record his vote in favor of the ordinance abolishing slavery.

Messrs. Cowper and Wilson were also allowed to record their votes in favor of the same ordinance. The latter also had his vote recorded in favor of the ordinance to repeal the ordinance of secession. These gentlemen were absent when the votes specified were taken.

Mr. Gilliam reported resolutions on the subject of a general amnesty, which lies over under rule.

Mr. McDonald of Chatham, introduced resolutions of inquiry as to the propriety of giving to the people the election of all State officers.

Mr. Howard, a resolution of enquiry concerning the propriety of amending the charter of the Piedmont Railroad Company and the interest of the State in said road.

Mr. Dodson, an ordinance to provide for the payment of the State debt contracted before the war.

Mr. Moore of Wake, an ordinance dispensing with the payment of a poll-tax as a qualification for voters in the the elections to be held in November next.

On motion of Mr. Love, the Convention reconsidered the vote by which it passed on Saturday the ordinance providing elections of members of a General Assembly, Representatives in Congress and Governor. This ordinance was amended by providing that the General Assembly shall meet on the fourth Monday instead of the third Monday in November, and by a proviso that the payment of a poll tax shall not be required as a qualification for voting.

An ordinance declaring that the result of the war has settled the question of secession, was laid on the table, on its second reading, on motion of Mr. Boyden.

An ordinance to forbid the assumption of the war debt of the State was also laid on the table, on motion of Mr. Caldwell of Guilford.

An ordinance to declare the basis of representation and for other purposes, was, on motion of Mr. Bynum, referred to a select committee.

A message from His Excellency, Governor Holden, transmitted a telegram from Dr. R. J. Powell, State Agent, at Washington, D. C. stating that President Johnson was very much gratified by the action of the Convention of this State.

TUESDAY, Oct 10th.

A number of Ordinances and Resolutions were introduced, mostly in relation to financial matters. Among the resolutions is one fixing the day of adjournment for Saturday next, 14th inst., to meet again on the 1st Monday in January, which lies over until next day under the rule.

The principal business which occupied the Convention, was the ordinance declaring what laws and ordinances passed since May 20th, 1861, shall be in force in the State.

We compile from the Daily Raleigh Sentinel of Wednesday the following:

The Committee on Magistrates, reported an ordinance limiting the number of Justices of the Peace to two in each Captain's district, except in the districts in which the county towns are situated, in which the number shall not exceed four. The Legislature to prescribe the powers, duties and fees of the Justices of the Peace.

A minority report was submitted, to elect Justices of the Peace by ballot for the term of four years, the number of Justices to be determined by the number of qualified voters, giving each Captain's district containing 40 and less than 80 voters, one Justice, 80 and less than 100 two, [illegible] for each county [illegible]

PUBLIC [illegible] DEBTS.

Mr. Winston, of Franklin, from the committee to which the questions touching the public and private debts were referred, [illegible] of the 4th instant.

[illegible] in regard to the [illegible] of the State, as [illegible] with regard to the debt of the State before the war known as the "old debt." All person concur in the sentiment and the purpose, that this debt should be [illegible] paid.

As to the debt since the 20th of May, 1861 much diversity of opinion exists. Information is needed as to what part of it was for one purpose rather than another. The entire amount of it and many other facts concerning it, material to be known, are not yet fully ascertained.

The committee are of opinion that there should be and will be a recess, and subsequent session of this body. They so understand the general sentiment of the Convention.

The establishment of N. Carolina as a State in the Union is the great and leading object of our people. This in the judgment of the Committee, renders it prudent that there should not be a final adjournment now.

The committee recommended that no action of any kind be had at the present session in regard to the old or the new debt of the State.

They therefore ask to be discharged from the further consideration of said public debts at the present session.

Mr. Settle, moved to suspend the rules in order to take up the report, which after some discussion, was not agreed to by 47 to 70.

By Mr. Starbuck of Forsyth—

Resolutions appointing a committee to report how much of the late debt was for war purposes; how much for other purposes; the specie value of said debt; the best means of discharging the same; and giving a good currency and relief to the people.

By Mr. Caldwell of Guilford—

Resolution inquiring of the Public Treasurer, what amounts have been expended for the relief of the families of indigent soldiers, for the purchase of corn for the use of the counties and for the salt works, and in what currency these disbursements were made.

Also by the same—

Resolutions calling on the Governor for copies of certain acts of the General Assembly, passed in secret session.

List of Members Elect to the State Convention.

Alamance—Giles Mebane, John W. Mc Cauley.
Alexander—Mr. Stephenson.
Ashe—Wm. Baker.
Anson—W. C. Smith and L. L. Polk.
Buncombe—L. L. Stewart.
Brunswick—Daniel L. Russell.
Bladen—Duncan Kelly.
Bertie—Lewis Thompson, John Pool.
Beaufort—R. S. Donnell, E. J. Warren.
Burke—Tod R. Caldwell.
Currituck—Thos. J. Jarvis.
Camden—D. D. Ferebee.
Chowan—Dr. R. H. Winborne.
Caldwell—Rufus L. Patterson.
Caswell—Bedford Brown, Montfort McGehee.
Catawba—Dr. J. R. Ellis.
Cherokee—Mr. Dickey.
Craven—C. C. Clark, M. E. Manly.
Cabarrus—L. S. Bingham.
Carteret—Jas. Rumley.
Cleveland—R. Sean and D. Beam.
Chatham—Jno. A. McDonald, C. P. Moore, Robert Love.
Catawba—Dr. Ellis.
Cumberland and *Harnett*—Neil McKay and R. P. Buxton, D. G. McRae.
Columbus—A. L. Jones.
Duplin—D. B. Nicholson and W. A. Allen.
Davidson—H. Adams, S. S. Jones.
Davie—D. M. Furches.
Edgecombe and *Wilson*—George Howard and Jno. Norfleet.
Forsyth—D. H. Starbuck, I. G. Lash.
Franklin—P. H. Winston, jr.
Gates—Henry Willey.
Green—R. J. Williams.
Guilford—D. F. Caldwell, R. P. Dick and Jonathan Harris.
Granville—R. B. Gilliam, Eugene Grissom and Edward E. Lyon.
Gaston—Wm Sloan.
Haywood—Alney Burgin.
Hertford—Richard G. Cowper.
Halifax—Ed. Conigland and W. W. Brickell.
Haywood—W. G. B. Garrett.
Henderson and *Transylvania*—A. H. Jones.
Hyde—Jones Spencer.
Iredell—Jno. H. McLaughlin and S. R. Bell.
Johnston—Simon Godwin and W. A. Smith.
Jackson—J. R. Love.
Jones—F. G. Simmons.
Lincoln—W. P. Bynum.
Lenoir—R. W. King.
McDowell—W. G. B. Garrett.
Macon—R. M. Henry.
Madison—Mr. Gahagan.
Martin—Jesse R. Stubbs.
McDowell—Alney Burgin.
Montgomery—M. Spencer.
Moore—A. R. McDonald.
Mecklenburg—Thos. A. Alexander, Alex. McIver.
Martin—J. R. Stubbs.
Northampton—John B. Odom, Wm Barrow.
New Hanover—W. A. Wright, H. F. Murphy.
Nash—A. B. Bains.
Onslow—Isaac N. Sanders.
Orange—John Berry, Saml F. Phillips.
Perquimans—Thos. Wilson.
Pasquotank—George W. Brooks.
Person—E. G. Reade.
Pitt—Churchill Perkins.
Richmond—Alfred Dockery.
Randolph—S. S. Jackson and Zebedee Rush.
Rutherford and *Polk*—G. W. Logan, G. L. Harris.
Robeson—Neill A. McLean, Nath'l McLean.
Rowan—Nathaniel Boyden, B. W. Jones.
Rockingham—Thos. Settle, jr. R. S. Ward.
Stokes—J. H. Joyce.
Surry—Samuel Forkner.
Sampson—A. A. McKoy, T. I. Faison.
Stanly—Ambrose McCorkle.
Tyrrell—Charles McCleese.
Union—Samuel H. Walkup.
Wayne—W. T. Faircloth, R. E. Kennedy.
Wake—H. A. Hoge, W. H. Harrison, B. F. Moore.
Washington—C. Johnson.
Warren—W. Eaton, jr., P. H. Joyner.
Wilkes—Saml Smith and John Bryan.
Yadkin—W. L. Hodge, W. H. Harrison, B. F. Moore.
Watauga—Mr. Bradley.
Yancey and *Mitchell*—G. Garland.
Yadkin—Thomas Haynes.

G. F. PRITCHARD,
from North Carolina, with
PARHAM & WOOD,
Importers, Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in
Hats, Caps, Furs and Straw Goods,
No. 51 North Third Street,
Between Market and Arch,
Sept. 23, 1865.—7:2m. PHILADELPHIA.

New Advertisements.

STRAYED

FROM the subscriber, on the morning of the 6th of October, a black COW with some white spots on her hams. She is in common order; her horns have an old-ish appearance and have been bored. Information as to her whereabouts will be thankfully received and a liberal reward paid.

H. W. SHORE.

Salem, N. C., Oct. 14th, 1865. 10—tf

Dyeing! Dyeing!!

I WOULD respectfully inform the public that I am still engaged in Dyeing. At present I am only prepared to dye BLACK.

I will color such articles as ladies' woolen and worsted Dresses, ladies and gentlemen's Hats, Bonnets, Coat and Pant patterns, &c., in a short time and upon moderate terms.

Mrs. T. J. BONER.

Salem, N. C., October 10th, 1865.

WATCHES, CLOCKS & JEWELRY
Repaired promptly and
WARRANTED.
—ALSO—
WATCHES & JEWELRY
FOR SALE.
EVERY THING CASH DOWN AT
F. W. LEINBACH'S
JEWELRY STORE.

NOTICE.

WILL be sold, on the premises, on the 4th day of November next,

25 Acres of Land on Muddy Creek,

subject to widow's dower, late the property of Thomas L. Spach, dec'd. Terms made known at sale. WILL. FLYNT,

Sept. 26, 1865.—9-3t Administrator.

NEW GOODS
AT THE
Salem Drug Store.

JUST RECEIVED AT THE SALEM DRUG Store, a good assortment of

DRUGS, MEDICINES AND DYE-STUFFS,
PERFUMERY AND FANCY ARTICLES,
KEROSINE OIL AND LAMPS,
&c., &c., &c.,

to which the attention of the public is respectfully invited.

A. T. ZEVELY.

September 30, 1865. 8—tf

O. G. PARSLEY & CO.,
Commission Merchants,
AND IMPORTERS OF
SUGAR, COFFEE AND MOLASSES,
No. 6, North Water Street,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILL give prompt personal attention to all business entrusted to their care.

Consignments of Raw Cotton, Cotton Yarns, Domestics, Tobacco, Naval Stores, Flour and other Country Produce are solicited.

When desired, produce will be shipped to our correspondents in Europe or the Northern cities, and liberal cash advances made thereon.

Wilmington, N. C., Sept 30, 1865. [8-6m.p.

AARON STRETCH. JOSEPH S. BENNETT.

Stretch, Bennett & Co.
(Successors to Peter T. Wright & Co.)
Wholesale Druggists,
No. 609, Market Street.
Sept. 23, 1865.—7:4m. PHILADELPHIA.

CLARKE & JONES,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Steam Refined Candy,
and Wholesale Dealers in
Foreign Fruits, Nuts,
Sardines, Cigars, &c.
No. 20 Light Street, Baltimore.
Sept. 23, 1865.—7:2m.

S. B. ROWLEY,
Manufacturer and Wholesale Dealer in
KEROSINE OR COAL OIL LAMPS
AND LAMP TRIMMINGS
of every variety.
Chandeliers, Brackets, Harps,
Chimneys, Globes,
Reflectors, Wick, Shades, &c.
RAILROAD HAND SIGNAL STATION AND DARK LANTERNS,
of every description, for Railroad and Vessel use.
No. 32 South Fourth Street,
Between Market and Chestnut.
Sept. 23, 1865.—7:2m. PHILADELPHIA.

DRIED FRUIT.

I AM in the Dried Fruit Trade, and anxious to buy any quantity of Dried Fruit, and will pay the highest market price for pealed Apples, pealed and unpealed Peaches, Blackberries, Pears, Cherries and Plums.

I have on hand quite a fair stock of GOODS, and intend to keep up a supply. Will pay *Groceries, Iron, Salt, Coffee, Sugar or Cotton Yarn as well as Dry Goods, and also a little CASH, if necessary.*

FLAX-SEED.

I am now also prepared to buy Flax-seed, and will pay the highest market price. I expect to have constantly on hand a supply of good Large Leaf Guano to barter for Seed. E. A. VOGLER.

Salem, Sept. 9, 1865.—tf

Teacher Wanted.

HE must come well recommended, and be qualified to prepare boys to enter College. Those intending to apply must do so speedily. Apply to A. W. COOPER, or others,

Clemmonsville, N. C.

COPY BOOKS, BY
PASS BOOKS,
PAPER,
PENCILS, red and blue,
at this Office.

Bank Notes Bought.

I WILL buy Bank Notes on the North Carolina, South Carolina and Virginia Banks,—and will also buy Specie. E. A. VOGLER.

Salem, N. C., Sept. 2, 1865.—tf.

A List of Letters

REMAINING IN THE POST OFFICE AT Salem, N. C. October 1st, 1865.

Martin Y. Adams 3	Miss Elizabeth Martin,
Charles M. Anderson,	L. S. Mullikin,
Eli C. Beckerson,	[illegible]
R. H. Boner,	Lionel Moore,
Maj. E. K. Brink,	Jonathan Miller,
N. A. Boyden,	[illegible] Mullinger,
Samuel Cecil, 2	J. W. Marshall,
John W. Cornelius,	Wm. J. Marshall,
Miss Eliza Clodfelter, 2	A. T. Newsome,
Felix Dillon,	Jonathan North,
B. T. Dean,	E. B. Potts,
Rev. C. C. Dodson,	W. W. Patree,
Felder Davis,	Ralph Patrick,
A. B. Dillan,	John Reed,
Miss Luzana Fry,	John G. Reed,
Mrs. Ebe. Fulp,	Mrs. Marg't Holbrook,
William H. Faucett,	Louisa Rich,
Raymon Gibson,	Mrs. Lucetta Ridings,
Dr. L. M. Gillam,	J. W. Snider,
Joseph Gray,	A. A. Stoltz,
Stephen Hobson,	Mary Smith,
Miss Rebecca Holland,	Wm. H. Smith,
" Sarah R. Holland, 2	Miss Mary N. Sprinkle.
John B. Hampton,	Bartlett Shipmen,
Mrs. Phebe Hedgecock,	John Stewart,
Mrs. Elizabeth P. Horney,	N. T. Stewart,
Mrs. Elizabeth Hoover,	John M. Taylor,
William Holland,	Miss Kate Thesel,
John P. Hedgcock,	Mrs. Rachel Welsh,
Miss Maria Jones, 2	John Watson, 3
Moreah Johnson,	James H. Waddill,
Franklin Johnson,	Allen W. Worth or
Jack Kane, (of color)	Miss Malinda Worth,
George Kinnamon,	Mrs. Phebe Worth,
Joseph T. Kirby,	Albert H. Welch,
Miss Elizabeth E. Leak,	Samuel S. Wall,
James Logan,	William D. Weant,
Mary C. Lamb,	George Williard,
William F. Long,	Miss Julia Yates, 2

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say they are advertised.

A. T. ZEVELY, P. M.

Salem, N. C., Oct. 2d, 1865.

THE GREAT LITERARY WEEKLY RESUMED!

THE PROPRIETORS OF THAT LONG ESTABLISHED and popular Family Journal,

The Southern Field and Fireside,

take great pleasure in informing its numerous friends and patrons that its publication will be resumed October 15th, 1865. It will be elegantly printed, with eight large pages, size of its original dimensions, containing *forty columns of reading matter.*

Its Editorial Staff is large and complete, being composed of gentlemen of long experience and thorough capacity.

Its corps of contributors comprises all the old popular writers whose names are as familiar to the reading public as household words, to which we have added by recent negotiations a great many more able and prominent literateurs, aggregating an unrivalled array of talent in a combination of over

100 CONTRIBUTORS,

who are actively engaged in writing for its pages. We are determined it shall not be excelled by any similar publication in the United States in any feature that will enhance its real value as a family Journal, or increase its interest as a high-toned literary weekly.

TERMS.—Subscription, one year, $5 00
six months, 2 50
Clubs of Five, one year, 20 00
Ten " 40 00

And an extra copy to parties getting up clubs of ten. No club rates to six months subscribers.

Address WM. B. SMITH & CO.
Editor and Proprietors.

September, 1865. 8—

THE KEY STONE,
OUR MONTHLY MASONIC MAGAZINE,

Will also be resumed at the same time. This Magazine is endorsed and recommended to the fraternity at large by the Grand Lodge of North Carolina. As regards matter and typography, it will be equal to any publication in the United States.

TERMS.—Subscription one year $3.

Address WM. B. SMITH & CO.
Raleigh, N. C.

A limited number of advertisements admitted into each publication. 9—tf

A CHARMING NEW BOOK!

In Press: Will be issued 1st of October, 1865,
BY WILLIAM B. SMITH & CO.
Field and Fireside Publishing House, 58,
Fayetteville St., Raleigh, N. C.

NAMELESS.
BY
MRS. FANNY MURDAUGH DOWNING.
One Volume, 16mo; Fine Cloth. Price $2

This is really a charming story of home-life and the fashionable world, told in the most elegant and refined language. Aside from the charming plot so nicely interwoven, it abounds in suggestive, pleasing thoughts, reflective and descriptive passages, grand and exquisite in character and finish. Wherever "NAMELESS" is read, it will be prized as a thoughtful—though silent—friend. Society will receive such a book as this with a grateful welcome.

Cash orders from the Trade, or from single subscribers, may be forwarded at once.

⁎ Editors inserting this advertisement, with this notice, will receive a copy of the book.

WANTED.

BANK NOTES and Notes on the [illegible] Mutual Insurance Company. I will pay Cash, or exchange Bacon or Cotton Yarn.

Sept. 16—tf G. W. WHEELER.

Powder for Sale.

Shoot the Squirrels and save your Corn.

I HAVE received and have now for sale Good Rifle Powder, and expect in a few days, a good lot of Shot, Lead, Caps and Percussion [illegible]. E. A. VOGLER.

Salem, Sept. 9, 1865.

TO TEACHERS.

In order to advance the interest of education in the South, it is desirable to secure the names and address of all persons regularly engaged in teaching, with the character of their schools.

Please give the above request your immediate attention.

J. D. CAMPBELL,
Ed. N. C. Jour. of Education,
Greensboro', N. C.

NOTICE.

A NUMBER of good HORSES for Sale.

Sept. 16—tf G. W. WHEELER.